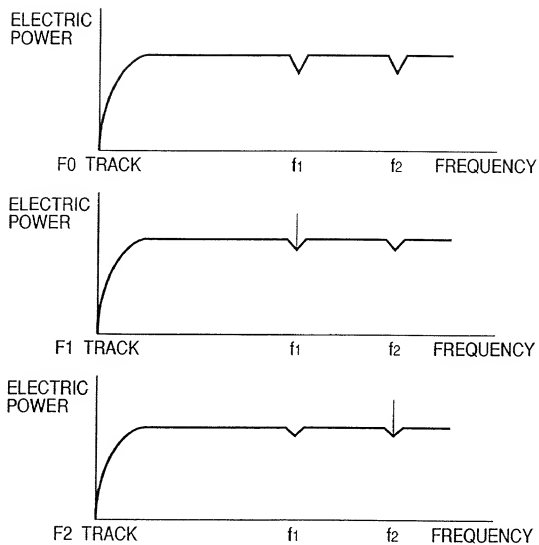




FIG. 3



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The diagram illustrates a magnetic disk drive system. On the left, a signal processing chain includes an **OUTPUT CIRCUIT** (29) connected to **REPRODUCED SIGNAL PROCESSING** (13), which in turn connects to **MODE DISCRIMINATION** (12). The output of mode discrimination goes to **AUX EXTRACTION** (11), which connects to **TRACK MEMORY** (9). The track memory is bidirectionally connected to an **ECC** (10) block. The track memory also outputs to **DATA DETECTION** (8). The data detection block outputs to an **EQ** (7) block. The EQ block outputs to a switch (14) that splits into two paths: one through filter **F1** (16) to a **DET** (18) block, and another through filter **F2** (15) to a **DET** (19) block. Both DET blocks output to a **LOOP FILTER** (22). The loop filter outputs to a **TRACKING TIMING CONTROL** (28) block. The tracking timing control block outputs to a **SWP** (26) block and also provides a feedback signal to the **EQ** (7) block. The SWP block outputs to a **CAPSTAN CONTROL** (23) block. The capstan control block outputs to a motor (24) that drives a disk (3). The disk has a central hub (1) and two heads, **HA** (2) and **HB** (3), which are positioned over the disk surface. A **PG** (25) block is also connected to the disk assembly. The heads are connected to **AMP** (4) and **AMP** (5) blocks, which output to a switch (6) that connects to the **EQ** (7) block. The EQ block also receives a signal from the **TRACKING TIMING CONTROL** (28) block.



FIG. 6

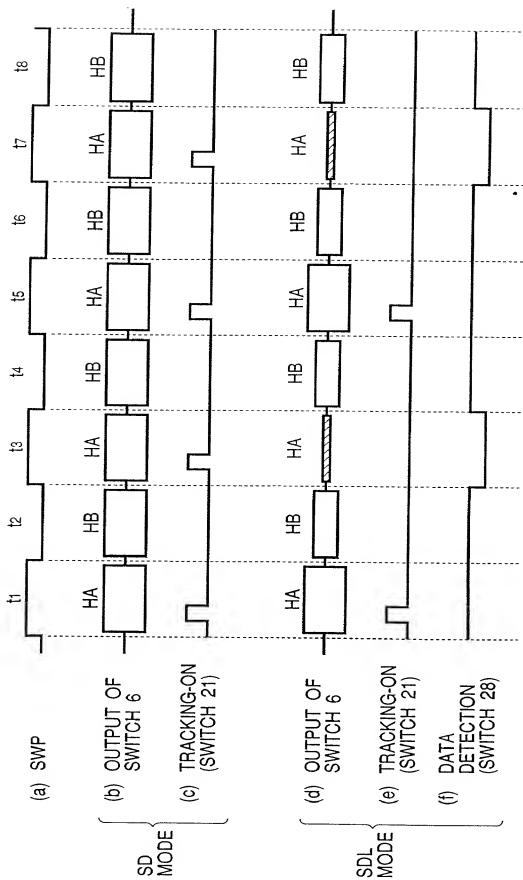


FIG. 7

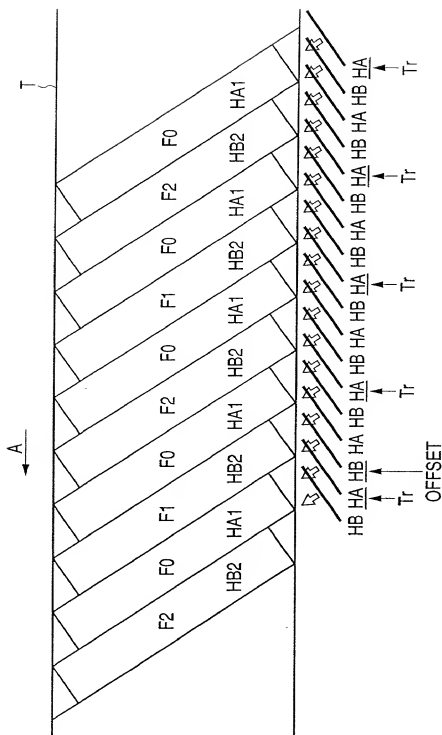




FIG. 9

